



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-171  
Wednesday  
6 September 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-171

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6 September 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** Materials on the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement, being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia from 4-7 September, will be published in supplement form with an East Europe DAILY REPORT cover, starting on 6 September 1989, issue number 171.

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### **OAU Praises Chad-Libya Agreement 1 Sep**

*EA0109212289 Dakar PANA in French 1820 GMT  
1 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 1 Sep (PANA)—Today the OAU hailed yesterday's signing in Algiers of an agreement on the Aouzou Strip between Libya and Chad.

In a statement released at the Organization's headquarters in Addis Ababa, the OAU congratulated the two countries for putting an end "to a conflict that has lasted 15 years." The OAU further expressed its view that African quarrels "should be resolved by Africans themselves without having to resort to foreign intervention." The statement (?notes) that agreement on the Aouzou Strip had been reached at the best possible time: "It coincides with the 20th anniversary of the great Libyan revolution of 1 September 1969." In the statement received by the PANA office in Addis Ababa, the OAU expressed hope that the example of Chad and Libya will inspire other African countries that are involved in conflicts. [passage omitted]

The OAU took the opportunity to congratulate the Libyan people and leadership.

### **OAU, Arab League Commission Meet 4 Sep**

*EA0509140489 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] The permanent commission on cooperation between Africa and the Arab League began its 11th session at OAU headquarters today. During its 3-day session, the permanent commission will prepare the agenda for the Afro-Arab Finance Ministers fourth regular meeting to be held in Washington from 26-28 September 1989. The commission will also assess reports on cooperation with the UN and various other international institutions in the political, economic, technical, cultural and information spheres.

The OAU assistant secretary general, Mr Brownson Dede, said at the opening of the meeting that the commission's work had contributed to the OAU's efforts to develop the peoples' welfare. For his part, the head of the Arab League delegation, Ambassador (?El-Mmage), said that his organization was interested in broadening its cooperation with all countries. He said it gave priority to Third World countries and the implementation of South-South cooperation.

### **BBC, Senegal, Gambia Boost Anti-Drug Efforts**

*AB0509125689 London BBC World Service in English  
0730 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] For several years now, West Africa has been on the international drug trafficking map. Drugs coming from countries in Asia, have been finding their way to Europe and America via some West African capitals. But

there hasn't been any real big catch like the tens of kilos or tonnes of cocaine or heroin that we hear being discovered by customs people in Europe and the United States. So to what do we attribute this apparent success? Well, the vigilance of some West African authorities is well-known. And even when their resources are inadequate some of them do not hesitate to get help from abroad. The Gambians did that and they got Bernard Howen coming over from his customs post in Britain to work for them. Mark Doyle met Bernard in Dakar, in Senegal, actually where he is showing the Senegalese authorities how to operate some new equipment donated by Britain for detecting drugs. Bernard told Mark Doyle how the Gambians were controlling the situation.

[Begin recording] [Howen] Well, we have stepped up our fight against drugs. Every single suitcase is thoroughly examined before it is put on the aeroplane. That has made significant inroads into preventing drug smugglers using Banjul. If they know that it is hot [words indistinct] will, hopefully, avoid using Banjul. Two years ago, we used to get a lot of seizures of cannabis which have caused some damage in most part of the world, from Banjul to Stockholm and other European destinations but intelligence tells us that the searching of suitcases outwards from Banjul has suddenly stopped that.

[Doyle] How about the situation in Dakar. Just a few months ago there was a large seizure of cocaine for example. Is Dakar being used as a transit center for drug trafficking?

[Howen] Well, it seems to me that there is the danger, like there was in Banjul. The danger here is the routing from Pakistan via Addis Ababa on Ethiopian Airlines through to Dakar and then onwards to Europe. And the other possibility is cocaine. I understand that there is a regular cargo ship from South America to Dakar and the flights via Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] from South America providing routings for cocaine, use Dakar as a transit point. [sentence as heard]

[Doyle] What do you do to actually stop traffickers? Is it just a question of searching the suitcases?

[Howen] No, no. That's one technique, a very basic technique but one that works and the reason that I was doing that in Banjul is because they haven't got [words indistinct] like Dakar, Gatwick, Heathrow, places like that sort of technique will be impossible. The main technique that is used worldwide in the fight against drugs smuggling is intelligence. Without information we can't operate successfully and that's the basis of our work all over the world.

[Doyle] Who gives you the information?

[Howen] Well, it comes from all sorts of sources. Primarily, it comes from the traditional criminals themselves.

[Doyle] People have been caught and they tell you about the ring missing....

[Howen] That will be a possible source, yes.

[Doyle] What about this equipment which Britain has just given to Senegal to help them in their searches? What sort of equipment is that?

[Howen] Well, it's a whole range of very useful kits that we hope that the Senegalese authorities will use at their border posts—primarily normal rummage equipment—to search for narcotics. In particular, there are drug testing kits. One of the problems that customs officers have when they discover a substance is to know whether it is an (?obvious) substance like starch or washing powder or whether it is in fact heroin or cocaine. And the drug testing kits [words indistinct] the customs officer whenever he jumps at something and then he can think in terms of a further search, more extensive search or arrest or both. [end recording]

#### **Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, Benin End Border Meeting**

*AB0109221889 Kaduna Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] The committee of experts on security and economic agreement between Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, and the Republic of Benin has stressed the need for proper education of border officials on agreements entered into

between the countries. This is to eliminate incidents of harassment of their nationals at border posts. Recommendations drawn up by the committee at the end of this meeting in Abuja also have suggested the formation of a joint inspection team to monitor the experiences of travelers at border posts.

Similarly, each member nation should issue identification cards to her citizens which should be sufficient for border crossings. The committee also emphasized the need to strengthen the machinery for a smooth flow of information on economic saboteurs, while the exchange of lists of prohibited goods in their countries should be facilitated. Our correspondent, however, reports that no firm agreement was reached on the issue on extradition of fugitive offenders. This followed the failure of delegates to harmonize offenses that should be regarded as fugitive offenses in their countries. Consequently, they resolved to continue using the services of Interpol on the issue. Our correspondent further reports that delegates failed to reach agreement on the release of identified stolen goods to their owners or countries of (?origin). They therefore emphasized the need to standardize procedure for returning such goods to their legitimate owners.

## Burundi

### President Pierre Buyoya Calls for Unity

EA0309212689 Bujumbura Domestic Service in Kirundi  
0400 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Speech by President Pierre Buyoya on occasion of 2d anniversary of the government; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Citizens: It is now 2 years since we gave all Burundians a new regime. Last year at this time, we spoke to you and wished you a happy day of celebrations; but, as you know, we were unable to gather in all regions of the country to celebrate the day. As you will remember, at that time we had just been attacked by the enemies of the country. Innocent people died, while others fled and lost their property. Fear dominated the country. It was impossible under such circumstances to prepare for the celebrations, because we were all busy helping citizens. Today is therefore an important day, because it commemorates an important event in our country's life. It also commemorates the day we overthrew the regime of the Second Republic, which had lost the support of the people, and installed a new one. [passage omitted]

However, there were also some who did not immediately understand our message. They behaved as if they had not understood it, because they had many ideas. But by virtue of the many discussions they held and because most Burundians wanted peace, those who believed that the unity program was impracticable, that tribalism had taken roots, that Burundians were incapable of achieving unity and that the work of strengthening unity belonged to others are gradually beginning to understand that there is no other path for Burundi other than that of unity, and that segregation is not constructive but destroys what has been achieved. [passage omitted]

Citizens: It is true that we identified the path of unity which most Burundians are following. However, what you must recognize is that it is not an easy path. It is very problematic. Some people have remained in the dark, still not having recognized that the struggle to strengthen unity is theirs, who think that that struggle is a job for others. What they must recognize is that the program to strengthen unity is not selective. It aims to serve the public good. It is not a program for serving the interests of a Hutu or a Tutsi in isolation. It is not a program designed to put down a particular tribe, or to promote a certain region or family in isolation. It is a program that seeks to serve the interests of every Burundian, his home, his children, and his property. All Burundians are duty-bound to support unity and preserve peace, because their ultimate goal is to uphold the interests of their homes and children. It is not just the duty of leaders or a useless struggle. All Burundians are called upon to participate in it just as they work their farms, because it is they who will harvest. The harvest is nothing other than peace and unity for all. There can be no peace for Tutsis if they

leave the Hutus behind. Neither can there be peace for Hutus if they ignore the Tutsis. Nor peace for the Twa in isolation. There can be no peace for one region or one clan in isolation. [passage omitted]

We know perfectly well that no patriotic Burundian could contemplate the path of segregation. We want every Burundian to live in peace and confidently hold his property, so that a Hutu does not always fear that his death will be caused by a Tutsi and vice versa. Every one should recognize poverty, disease and ignorance as his common enemies. The time and energy lost in fighting the mistakenly identified enemy should be saved for the search for remedies to common problems. We know that most Burundians think like us, harbor a constructive spirit and have the courage to prepare the future of Burundi by looking forward and forgetting the past. [passage omitted]

### Rwandan, Tanzanian Guests Depart 4 Sep

EA0509171089 Bujumbura Domestic Service in Swahili  
0530 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The Rwandan leader, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, returned home yesterday. [passage omitted]

Shortly after 1000, the second vice president of Tanzania and leader of the island of Zanzibar, Comrade Idris Abdul Wakil, also left Bujumbura for home. Speaking to reporters before his departure, Comrade Wakil praised the rule of President Buyoya and reiterated that the Government of Tanzania supports his administration. He also said his country will not allow itself to be used as a base for undermining Burundi. He said Tanzania has already expelled some refugees who had begun a campaign against Burundi.

## Cameroon

### \* Parastate Bodies To Have CCCE Aid

34190319a Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE  
in French 11-12 Jun 89 pp 8

[Text] The president of the Republic of Cameroon, Paul Biya, granted an audience on Friday afternoon to Philippe Jurgensen, the director general of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), who has been in our country on an official visit since 7 June.

During his stay in Cameroon, Mr Jurgensen has also met with some members of the cabinet.

At the end of the afternoon, he and Mrs Elisabeth Tankeu, minister of plan and regional development, went ahead with the signing of four financing agreements pertaining to the following companies:

- SONEI [National Electricity Company]—4.8 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs;
- SNEC [Cameroon National Water Company]—4.6 billion CFA francs;

- SOCAPALM—2.5 billion 500 CFA francs; and
- SOTUC—700 million CFA francs.

The first three agreements pertain to the recovery of the public companies involved, while the last has to do with the rehabilitation of the fleet of our urban transportation company, within the framework of an emergency plan.

Let us note that the CCCE is a French organization that plays a double role, serving as a financial institution and a development agency. It operates in our country by making direct loans to the state or to public companies with the guarantee of the state, or to private enterprises, among other things. The CCCE also grants various structural adjustment loans at variable interest rates averaging about 5.7 percent, on the basis of transfers made from the French treasury and Ministry of Cooperation subsidies.

It should be emphasized that between 1982 and 1989, the CCCE allocated loans to the government of Cameroon that total about 110 billion CFA francs, or an average of about 15 billion per year. In 1988 alone, CCCE credit came to more than 53 billion CFA francs, of which more than half was loaned for structural adjustment and the rehabilitation of certain public enterprises.

The main sectors that have benefited from CCCE aid are, in order of importance, rural and agroindustrial development, water and energy, transportation and telecommunications, industry, and health.

There are promising prospects for cooperation between the CCCE and Cameroon. The main axes for this future cooperation include support of structural adjustments, support of the rehabilitation of public enterprises, including reorganization of the banking sector, and consolidation of the projects under way.

## Sao Tome & Principe

### Coup Plotters' Trial Ends; Sentences Passed

AB0109193489 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 1 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The long saga of the treason trial in Sao Tome reached a major milestone today. The trial itself ended 2 weeks. [sentence as heard] Forty-three men were accused to taking part in the failed coup attempt. Today the accused filed into the Supreme Court, where many received long jail terms. From Sao Tome, (Eugenia Manoses) telexed this report.

[Begin (Manoses) recording] Alfonso dos Santos, a Portuguese lawyer, who led the failed coup attempt, was sentenced to 22 years in jail with the recommendation that he should serve his full term. He was refused (?the right) to appeal. The court also ruled Dos Santos must pay the state a fine amounting to \$500 for what they called damage caused to people and property during the attempted invasion of the island. He must also pay damage amounting to \$450 to each dependant of the three group members who were killed when the coup attempt was foiled. Five of the 43 accused were sentenced to 21 years in jail, and another to between 13 to 20 years. A further 16 were sentenced to slightly more lenient jail terms of 16 years, because the court considered their prompt surrender to the Sao Tomean forces to have [word indistinct] mitigating circumstances. And the four accused, who had fled the invasion group the moment they landed in Sao Tome, received light sentences of only 2 years in prison. Only four of the accused were acquitted, the court having it set to their defense that they had abandoned the plotters long before the coup attempt and were forcibly integrated into the invasion group at the last minute by the coup leader Alfonso dos Santos.

Although the sentences were harsher than generally expected, observers in Sao Tome are predicting that the majority of the conspirators will soon be freed under a restrictive amnesty. Over the past few years, the government in Sao Tome has implemented several such amnesties. [end recording]

## Somalia

### Minister Says Life 'Becoming Normalized'

AB0509123689 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 4 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Somalia's economy, already shaky, is threatening to fall apart in the wake of the widespread disturbances in the country. They started with riots in Mogadishu in mid-July, then there were rebel attacks in the south, Army defections, and mutinies—and all against a background of the continuing civil war in the north. The war there led to the closure of the Port Berbera, a major outlet for Somalia's exports of livestock, which is a major earner of foreign exchange, putting in doubt the country's ability to comply with IMF and World Bank economic programs. Our correspondent, Catherine Bond, asked Somalia's Planning Minister Hussein Kulmie Afrah how the war in the north had hit the economy.

[Begin recording] [Kulmie] Life itself, you cannot say even measures up to itself—the normal life of towns, villages, and surrounding areas. There were disturbances, so people were fleeing for their life, fleeing from the war-torn zones. [sentence as heard] So that is why commercial and other activities have stopped.

[Bond] Do you think that Somalia is losing sight of its macroeconomic goal at the moment, because it has got so many immediate problems facing it?

[Kulmie] When we first talked about Berbera Port, it is not only Berbera Port. We have Kisimaayo, Bosaso, and Mogadishu ports. So inlet and outlet of our productions are going out, whether livestock or other agricultural products and fisheries. So the life is becoming normalized. There are a few signs of disturbances that have taken place. But now it seems that everything is now becoming quiet, and no other problem.... The Government has already [word indistinct] that they want to reconcile with life and people of Somalia. So no more problem, and economically speaking, we will be recovering because IMF and World Bank is our catalyzer organization that will induce the others or help us, at least, for donor countries to convince them to extend their assistance from Western and other countries.

[Bond] You did have the structural adjustment fund of (\$17) million from the IMF-World Bank, but at the same time [words indistinct] criticisms from Western

governments on politics and human rights. Do you think you are going to have a hard time persuading Western donors to give you money?

[Kulmie] Today, people should not pinpoint incidents, or trouble, or something, disturbances or civil kind of disorders. There are problems in the world. People here and there have their disturbances, in African, Asian, and European countries also. So, they should be convinced, at least, that Somalia could reestablish a normalized life.

[Bond] Somalia is quite a poor country. How badly will this affect you if there was no Western aid here at all?

[Kulmie] I think the people of Somalia are different from people of the rest of the world. They are not ambitious and greedy. They can live with one goat's milk and sleep—a family, sort of family could live upon [sentence as heard] So we try to mobilize our resources [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Uganda

### Sudan's Garang Addresses People 30 Aug

EA0109160289 Dakar PANA in English 1815 GMT  
31 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Kampala, 31 August (UNA/PANA)—The leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, SPLA, Col John Garang, has said that his movement presented a four-point programme on the peace process in the Sudan to the ruling military council which came to power in July. Addressing Ugandans in Kampala Wednesday [30 August], Garang said he had requested Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to assist Sudan in the peace initiative. [passage omitted]

Garang said that Sudan had been at war since 1956. He put the root cause of the conflicts down to social and political injustice. He said Sudan was wholly dependent on imports and the external debt was 1,000 U.S. dollars per capita, adding, "We no longer talk of income per capita, we talk of debt per capita".

He said the SPLA was formed in 1983 and that the movement stands for unity. "We're talking about radical restructuring of power in Khartoum: a qualitative, not quantitative change—not something like sharing a piece of cake," he said.

The new Khartoum government has made new proposals which Garang believed did not hinge on the real issues. The proposals involved a cease-fire, amnesty, talks, solution to the "southern problems", and a referendum on the shari'a law.

Garang said he was in control of the whole south and two provinces in the north. "This is where we have our feet today and I have access to anything that happens at the headquarters within 72 hours", he said.



**Politicians Make Election Statements**

*MB0509201989 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1835 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Election statements by Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Dr Jaap Marais; Democratic Party coleader Wynand Malan; Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht; and National Party leader F.W. de Klerk; dates and places not given; passages within quotation marks in Afrikaans—recorded]

[Text] [Marais] "The basis of Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP; Reformed National Party] is that the Afrikaner nation and its white spiritual mates have an inalienable right to govern over their own territory in South Africa. The HNP stands for freedom from domination by black numbers; freedom from domination by a foreign power; freedom from exploitation by a wasteful government and an avaricious moneyed power. These are the three pillars on which the HNP stands."

We contend that every nation has the right to draw the borders of its racial identity, and to defend those borders. We grant every nation the right to enjoy its own amenities, but we claim the right to enjoy our own separate amenities in South Africa. We also contend that every nation has the right to its own political structures in its own territories, but we refuse to share power with any other racial group. Sharing of power is the transfer of power by installments. We regard the most necessary steps to reform in South Africa as being in the economic sphere. We want to terminate the economic injustice caused by the excessive taxation of white wage earners and the incessant price increases that have to be borne.

"We reject the claim of the so-called Frontline States to interfere in South African affairs. We reject Mrs Margaret Thatcher's demand that Mandela must be released. We reject the U.S. insistence on constructive involvement with South Africa's internal affairs. In the economic sphere the HNP stands for drastic reform. We believe that salaries must be frozen for a year, but then prices of goods must also be frozen for a year. Only then can we have economic justice, because labor then has a salary which is the price of its labor.

"We say the significantly low birth rate of whites must be increased drastically by giving financial assistance to young couples, by drastically increasing child allowances, by cash payments to young couples on the birth of a third or fourth child. We say young married couples must be assisted in obtaining houses by advancing the deposit on houses to them, and by making repayments on housing tax deductible.

"We stand for the policy which has been proven in South Africa, and which was proved successful while Dr Verwoerd was alive. The HNP has a record of accurate political insight and judgment. We are the only party which, after the assassination of Dr Verwoerd, foresaw that reform would lead to more and more concessions to the outside world. The HNP deserves support for its

faithfulness to the principles, values and interests of the Afrikaner nation and the whites of South Africa."

[Malan] On several fronts in our country, we find the situation in turmoil. On the security front, we find ourselves in a situation where we have peaceful protests on the street, trying to break down apartheid, and many of them erupting in violence. We also have violent protests against the situation we find ourselves in now. We have continued armed struggle from South Africa waged against other South Africans. And the crime rate we find soaring all along.

On the international front, we find that we're being isolated, boycotted. We find economically, socially, sports-wise, culturally, more and more boycotts implemented against us. On the home front, we find the society in economic decline. We have a soaring cost of living, we have an increase in our tax rates, we find an increase in the level of corruption all over the place. The rand becomes worth less and less, and we're still getting poorer by the day.

Emotionally, we're living under stress. All of you are experiencing it. Uncertainty is our daily fare; fear of the future, in a sense, our daily companion. The cause of this situation is a political one, and that is the National Party [NP] rule over the past 41 years. We will turn the situation around. We will do it by engaging in talks with political actors across the whole of the political scene. The Democratic Party [DP] will give the country another chance, and we will do it through negotiations toward establishing a democracy.

"And when we speak of democracy, we are by definition speaking of a system in terms of which domination is not possible. People who tell you the DP stands for black majority government are either totally unenlightened or they are telling lies. We believe that a democracy can be established on the basis of a federal system which demarcates and entrenches authority of various levels of government—where power is not concentrated in the hands of one person, as we have experienced it.

"The DP also stands for a system of proportional representation, where parties are represented in relation to their power within the whole political spectrum in South Africa. We also believe in the protection and entrenchment of the judiciary—that our courts are accessible to all, that they may turn to the courts to protect themselves from the misuse of power by the authorities.

"The DP has credibility. It enjoys credibility by other organizations across the whole spectrum because its private and public views are one and the same. We don't have one view for our inner chambers and another view for the public. We are also prepared to state that fearlessly; and we do. We are innovative in the sense that we know we must use other methods to find solutions. We also know that we stand for that in which our own supporters believe. That is what we want to establish in the future. We can be trusted with negotiation because

we want to ensure those interests. We are not merely innovative, we are also strong. We are strong, and we can state our case to anyone.

"The DP can be trusted with the future of South Africa. South Africans deserve a better future, which we can bring. It can only come about if you are prepared, before you vote, to talk to the young people. Speak to the children, because the future is after all about our children and their children. You will discover that the young people stand where the DP is, because the DP is indeed the future."

[Treurnicht] The reasons why the white electorate should support the CP in this election are plain for all to see. There simply must be a new government.

The CP will restore political stability and our own government in our own land. We have a definite claim to land of our own and to governing ourselves. The redistribution of wealth, following the steps of the politics of power sharing has led to the impoverishment of our people and a decline in foreign confidence. Our salvation does not lie with international bankers who are trying to install an ANC [African National Congress] government in our country.

A vote for the CP is a vote for an own community life and a vote against the NP's laissez-faire social policy allowed in Hillbrow, Mayfair, and elsewhere. Only through enforcement of separate residential areas can separate schools, community life, voters rolls and separate political representation be guaranteed, and these are the things for which the CP stands.

We acknowledge the right of all other communities not to be dominated by the whites. We also maintain with great conviction the right of the white community not to be dominated by any other people or peoples.

A vote for the CP is a vote for an own geographical area, and that area has already long been in existence. This is the land which remains over after the borders of the national states of areas of other communities have been drawn. We expect black leaders, who already possess their own states, to come forward and say in the same way that we possess our own land, so we acknowledge the right of the whites to their own state. The CP rejects the idea of a unitary South Africa in which all racial racial groups have an equal claim to the whole territory.

"The CP rejects the idea of a unitary state, a South African unitary state in which all the racial and ethnic groups have an equal claim to the whole territory—that is, on every square inch of territory.

"A vote for the CP acknowledges the rights of the non-white peoples to have their heads of state and to have their parliaments; that is, their own executive authority and their legislative authority. Likewise, dear friends, as white people we say self-determination for the whites mean that we shall not be governed by any other nation. They cannot govern us in accordance with our

own nature and character. They cannot govern us in accordance with our own educational standards or our social ideals and political aspirations.

"Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to elaborate. We do not pretend that we as whites, as Boers, can govern over the brown people, and I don't think we want to. We say an essential part of self-determination is that we have our own parliament in which we can decide on our own budget and the taxes we impose on our own citizens. We say aid will have to be granted to other groups and nations. Aid will be given to black states and to a colored state, of course, but in accordance with our ability and without creating permanent dependence.

"A vote for the CP is a vote for our own security services, under our own control, for the protection of the rights and liberties of our own people. We support the idea of cooperation with other states in security on the basis of allied operations, but always with the maintenance of our own sovereignty. Ladies and gentlemen, a vote for the CP is a vote for a free and viable future, here in South Africa."

[De Klerk] I believe that it is in the interests of every voter that the NP should get a strong mandate on 6 September. Our country is entering one of the most important periods in its history. If we want to secure a safe and prosperous future for our children, then imaginative steps will have to be taken by a strong government during the next 5 years.

The CP cannot do it. Their solutions are unfair toward the majority of South Africans. It also can never be successfully put to practice. The DP policies will inevitably lead to the domination of whites and other minority groups. There is no other logical conclusion to a system of one man, one vote on common voters' rolls. Africa has proved this over and over again.

Only the NP's policy and the NP's direction can assure a new South Africa, a new South Africa which will be just, and strong, and prosperous. The NP offers participation in government and equal opportunities to all South Africans. Discrimination must be eliminated. That is fair. There is no alternative.

The NP also offers a safeguard against domination, domination in whatever form is unfair. With consensus as the basis for joint decision making, coupled with other constitutional checks and balances, group domination will be eliminated. In addition, hereto the NP will ensure the fair maintenance of an own community life, own schools, and the choice of own residential areas. In one word, the NP will ensure group security.

And likewise, in all other spheres, the NP is committed to sensible policies and dynamic action in the best interests of all South Africans. We will close the gap of distrust, suspicion, and fear among South Africans. We will work toward a great indaba. Dialogue and negotiations are the key to the future, a key which the NP is going to turn into the lock of the future. We are going to open the door to prosperity and economic growth, and

we will do that, inter alia, through discipline and through the implementation of a sensible economic plan for the future.

We are going to develop a new constitution where every individual can participate without domination. And you can be sure we will deal with unrest, violence, and terrorism with a firm hand. Stability will be maintained. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the sensible road for South Africa, and it can work. I therefore appeal tonight to the electorate. Put South Africa on the road of hope. You can do so by giving your support to the NP on 6 September. Join hands with me and with the NP. Become involved in a great effort, a great effort to break out of the cycle of conflict, despondency, isolation, and hardship which our enemies try to thrust upon us.

Become part of the building of a new, strong, and just South Africa. You will do so by putting your trust in the NP, which I sincerely believe—and that is why I am a Nationalist—is the only party with a realistic vision of the future.

"When the NP speaks of renewal, of a new South Africa, then ladies and gentlemen, we are not playing with words. This is no marketing trick with the purpose of getting votes. When I envisage a new, strong, and just South Africa, we express a fixed goal, a deep commitment. For that we have planned. We'll work for that, we'll negotiate about that. We are serious about building a new South Africa here.

"Our country is at the crossroads. If we turn left, we destroy the hopes and certainty of the whites and all minorities in South Africa. Then we play into the hands of radicalism. If we turn right, we land South Africa in a morass of growing conflict, isolation, impoverishment and power struggles. Then we drive the silent majority of people of color into the hands of the radicals—the ANC and their like. For this reason we dare not turn left or right. There is only one wise way—forward, forward, together, with the NP.

"The NP's opponents twist our policies and goals. When you listen to the CP, then there is little difference between the NP and the DP. And when you listen to the DP, then the NP and CP are on the same road. And both are propagating untruths. The truth, the truth is that the NP has taken an own, complete and all-embracing policy direction—a direction away from the CP's racism, a direction away from the DP's capitulation, a direction toward a new, just dispensation.

"Our generation's greatest test ever has arrived. The challenge we stand for is to unite the forces of peace, of reason and of realism behind common goals, to harness these forces of peace against the forces of radicalism and violence. The NP is ready to take the lead in this.

"Our action plan, I believe, lays the basis for a new South Africa, in which all will get their due without fear of domination or injustice. Therefore, my appeal to the voters is to push aside grievances and petty politics.

Stand away from gossip politics and negativism. Close ranks with the NP. We ask: Grant us your trust. We'll not let you down. With the NP, make 6 September a cornerstone in building a new, proud, strong and just South Africa. Take the road of hope with the NP."

### More Reportage on 'Stayaways' Throughout Nation

#### 'Virtually 100 Percent' in Pretoria

MB0609092189 Johannesburg SAA in English  
0859 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAA—Pretoria was hit by a "virtually 100 percent" black stayaway today, the general manager of Pretoria's Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alec de Beer, said.

Buses were running, but occupancy levels varied from 20 to 50 percent.

Virtually all retail businesses, ranging from department stores to small businesses, experienced intensive stayaways. They had, however, made contingency plans for today, he said.

Black people said yesterday they experienced "intimidation" in the townships, and that they had been told by "young people" to stay at home today. At one business, the manager said not one of his six black workers had turned up for work today.

He said he understood their position in terms of intimidation in the townships but would treat it as a day's unpaid leave for them.

Church square had a ghostly appearance as it was almost completely denuded of the usual number of people relaxing on the lawns.

#### Mahwelereng Township Situation

MB0609082589 Johannesburg SAA in English  
0803 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Pietersburg Sept 6 SAA—Mahwelereng Township, near Potgietersrus, remained quiet but tense today when about 4,000 pupils and students in the area stayed away from classes in protest at today's general election.

Pupils from D.G. Tsebe, Gojela, and Ebernezer High Schools and students from the Mokopane College of Education registered their protest at the elections.

Sources in the township said yesterday pamphlets reported to be from the mass democratic movement and urging pupils and students not to attend classes today were distributed in the area.

A spokesman from the Department of Education and Training, Public Relations Division, today would not confirm the mass stayaway from classes. "I do not know anything."



### **1 Million Workers, Students Protest**

*MB0509220089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2133 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 5 SAPA—The Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] said one million workers and students heeded a call for protest action today against tomorrow's election. It expected the action to be more widespread tomorrow.

"The call for two days of national protest against the racist elections was observed by over one million workers and students today in stayaways, demonstrations and protests throughout the country," the MDM said in a statement.

"The MDM anticipates that this protest action will be even more widespread tomorrow, the day of the elections when millions of black South Africans will show their opposition to apartheid and minority rule," it added.

The response was particularly strong in the large organised factories around the country, and the Natal and Eastern Cape regions, where from 70-100 per cent of the workforce stayed away, it said.

The anti-apartheid alliance said the protest action was also strong on some mines, with 80,000 miners refusing to go on shift or sitting-in underground, "despite the brutal measures used to try and dissuade mineworkers from taking action."

Although worker action on the Witwatersrand was uneven, tens of thousands of workers in the region took action, particularly in the organised factories, the MDM said.

"Brief surveys conducted by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in various regions and sectors indicated a far stronger worker action than had been suggested in much of the media today."

### **'Thousands' in Durban**

*MB0609072889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0714 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—The protest stayaway in Durban today entered its second day with thousands of workers failing to turn up again for work.

The stayaway, initiated by the Mass Democratic Movement in protest against today's general election, has been marked by school boycotts and unrest incidents, with several roads being barricaded.

According to the South African Police unrest report, there were incidents of stone-throwing and petrol-bombing at Inanda, KwaMashu and Howick.

Buses stopped operating in black townships. Essential bread and milk deliveries to black townships were also stopped yesterday.

At least 10 Indian schools in Natal boycotted classes and according to Mr R.S. Maharaj, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, no action will be taken against the boycotting pupils.

Mr Maharaj said police were not called and the pupils had behaved in an orderly way.

Early today all the major townships surrounding Durban were quiet. No minibuses were running and very few residents were on the streets.

Black workers who turned up today had stayed in town last night.

According to the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, it appears that large companies were hardest hit with up to 95 per cent of the black work force staying away in a few cases.

Hospitals are reported to be affected, and white staff have stepped in to take over duties normally done by black staff.

The Pick 'n' Pay hypermarket in Durban North employed about 250 housewives and casual workers to run the store yesterday.

There was a similar situation in Pietermaritzburg.

The worker stayaway seemed more comprehensive than yesterday as the minibus taxis which operated yesterday were absent from the streets today.

Virtually no KwaZulu transport buses operated yesterday or today.

Most workers in the commercial sector stayed at home yesterday and attendances at factories ranges from nil to 95 per cent.

At some factories no workers arrived. Some factories may not open today. Many shops closed at 3pm yesterday and some may stay closed until tomorrow.

### **200 Tongaat Pupils March**

*MB0609102389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1018 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—More than 200 banner-waving, chanting pupils of the Buffelsdale Secondary School in Tongaat marched three kilometres today to the polling booth where the House of Delegates elections are taking place.

The pupils are among thousands who have been boycotting classes since yesterday.

They are from Tongaat Secondary School, Belvedere Secondary School, Fairbreeze Secondary School and Victoria Primary School.

The pupils of the Buffelsdale School marched towards the tent erected by the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] which is set up next to the polling booth.

The singing pupils waved banners one of which read: "We demand education for life not just to earn a living".

Another bannerhead read "The elections will reinforce apartheid education—we don't want that".

Shortly after the pupils gathered in front of the NIC tent emblazoned with "Don't vote" posters, a policeman intervened and asked those under 18 to leave immediately or face arrest.

Executive member of the NIC, Mr Monty Naidoo, addressed pupils and asked them to leave at the request of the police.

The pupils then marched away singing.

Since the polling booth opened today less than 20 people have voted. Those standing for election in Tongaat are Mr Michael Abrahm (DP), Mr Anil Hurbans (NPP), Mr Poobalan Moodley (Solidarity) and Mr A. Gani (Independent).

### **Strike Spreads to Cape Town**

*MB0609092389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0914 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—Central Cape Town was hit by a stayaway today and few black pedestrians were seen in the city centre.

Few taxis were running from the black and coloured suburbs and the normally packed third-class carriages were almost empty, commuters said.

Employer sources said the stayaway in the Western Cape was likely to extend to the garment and engineering industries today where employees worked yesterday.

Dairies and bakeries advised householders to stock up on bread and milk because deliveries would be cut today.

Yesterday dairies cut home deliveries but supplied large outlets.

### **Worker Turnout up in W. Cape**

*MB0609113189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1113 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—More people than expected appeared to have turned up for work in the Western Cape today with the presence set at between 95 and 80 per cent in the retail sector.

Comprehensive figures were not yet available and spokesmen for the retail trade said the stayaway was not as comprehensive as has been expected.

Some industries, however, appeared to have very few members of their workforce available today.

A transport service spokesman said passenger numbers were down today on Cape Flats lines by about 60 per cent of the usual figure and on the Bellville and Simonstown lines down by about 30 per cent.

A city tramways spokesman said there had been a substantial decline in passengers with the demand varying from route to route and area to area. Very few combi-taxis were operating today.

### **Police Blame 'Lack of Transport'**

*MB0609144589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1428 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAPA—There is either no or a very low percentage of stayaway action in south western district, Western Transvaal, Northern Natal, Natal, Free State, Northern OFS [Orange Free State], and Northern Transvaal, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that, according to information at the disposal of the police, there was a bigger percentage of stayaway actions on the West Rand, Port Natal, Border, Northern Cape, Western Cape, Witwatersrand and Soweto.

In many instances this was largely due to lack of transport, police said.

### **'Thousands' in Soweto**

*MB0609072689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0719 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Thousands of Soweto workers heeded a call by major trade unions to stay at home in protest against the elections today.

The stay-away call was made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), and the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

Soweto streets were comparatively empty this morning with no buses and only a few taxis which ferried passengers to destinations within the township.

In Dobsonville, taxis were standing empty while buses were running 98 per cent empty.

Shop owners also responded to call by the National Federated Chamber of Commerce to close their businesses during certain hours of the day.

Stations usually bustling with commuters in the early hours of the morning were deserted and trains were running empty.

The Baragwanath bus and taxi terminus was also deserted. Only nurses were seen report for duty.

### **Gold Production 'Hard Hit'**

*MB0609112889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1118 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Production at a number of Gencor gold mines in South Africa has been hard hit by industrial action by thousands of workers. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A spokesman for Gencor said workers had stayed away from work at three mines in the Transvaal.

At three others the absentee figure was 90 per cent of the labour force.

Four hundred employees of one of the biggest platinum refineries in the world, Impala Platinum Holdings, have also gone on strike. Production has not been affected at this stage.

The Anglo-American group has confirmed that there have been stayaways at some of its plants.

It said production had not been affected to any great extent.

There was an absentee figure of more than 28 per cent at the group's coal division, Amcoal.

### **More on Nationwide Figures**

*MB0609152689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1510 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—The sectors most affected by the worker stayaway around the country today are in the metal, motor, engineering, textile and chemical industries, a spokesman for the Labour Monitoring Group said in Johannesburg this afternoon.

The food sector was affected to a lesser extent, he said.

A "very low" stayaway poll of six per cent was recorded at the mines today.

But this was the exception, the spokesman said. More than 80 per cent of workers stayed away from work in the Eastern Cape and Durban, while a 72 per cent stay away was recorded in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vaal] region.

There was a relatively low stayaway of 41 per cent in Cape Town, he said.

The management response was generally "no work to pay" although a few employers said they were reserving the right to take further action, the spokesman said. Checkers Public Relations Director Miss Adele Gouws said the supermarket chain experienced a stayaway of between 30 and 80 per cent around the country.

OK Bazaars industrial relations executive Gavin Brown said attendances varied "tremendously" at stores around the country, but averaged at about 40 per cent.

The areas most affected were the Witwatersrand and Natal, he said.

A number of workers also arrived at work today but asked to leave early, Mr Brown added.

University of the Witwatersrand deputy vice-chancellor, Prof Peter Tyson, said they had a stayaway of at least 90 per cent but there was "a wonderful spirit around".

People are doing all sorts of extraordinary tasks," he added. The university is also on vacation.

Bakeries and dairies in Johannesburg polled by SAPA reported at stayaway of between 10 and 55 per cent.

The South African Transport Services spokesman for Southern Transvaal said they had experienced "small absenteeism".

### **Reportage on Police Response to Strikes, Protests**

#### **Hillbrow Health Congress Banned**

*MB0609084689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0844 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—An anti-election protest meeting organised by the South African Health Workers Congress for noon today at Johannesburg's Hillbrow Hospital lecture theatre, has been banned.

Brig. G.N. Erasmus, divisional commissioner for the Witwatersrand, today prohibited the gathering in terms of the emergency regulations.

The meeting was to have been held under the banner "Defy the apartheid elections".

Brig Erasmus also banned "any other gathering in any building in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Randburg" which has been organised under the same banner.

#### **Arrest of Journalist Denied**

*MB0609094589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0919 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Police have denied arresting Johannesburg journalist Mr Mono Badela at Lenasia polling booth this morning.

Mr Badela was said to have been taken to the Protea Police Station in Soweto.

A liaison officer for the SA [South African] Police at Soweto, however, said neither he nor the security branch had any knowledge of the arrest.

Mr Badela is a stringer for THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper.

**Boksburg Children Said Teargassed**

*MB0609120689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1150 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Boksburg Sept 6 SAPA—Police allegedly tear-gassed and sjambokked [whipped] children who had demonstrated with placards in the main street of Reiger Park in Boksburg today, according to resident Mr George du Plessis.

He said the schoolchildren had been holding "a peaceful demonstration in main street" in protest to the elections.

"A number of police came. Grown-ups asked the police to give them an hour to speak to the children," Mr du Plessis said. By 10am, they had dispersed.

At noon, another group of children gathered in the street.

"I went to the police and asked them to keep a low profile. I said we would try get the children into a church hall or something. They said fine."

Mr du Plessis said he went of to ask an Anglican priest for permission to use a church hall but when he and the priest returned the police were teargassing and sjambokking the children who fled.

He claimed some of the children were again teargassed where they took shelter after running away when police opened fire with teargas.

Police had no immediate comment.

**'Action' Taken on Reiger Park Crowd**

*MB0609132189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1217 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Boksburg Sept 6 SAPA—Police took action against a crowd of about 250 people protesting in Reiger Park, Boksburg, this morning.

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that the incident had occurred about 200m from an Indian polling booth.

He said a crowd started gathering from about 10am.

People wearing T-shirts with "Don't vote" slogans were warned by the police to disperse.

When they failed to do so, police used tearsmoke and arrested a man.

The crowd started gathering again in smaller groups at about 12:15pm.

Police used quirts to disperse the groups and arrested a second man.

No injuries were reported.

**Bloemfontein Police Patrol Streets**

*MB0609152289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1432 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 6 SAPA—A group of black and coloured youths, who were apparently heading towards the Bloemfontein City Hall where there is a polling station for the Bloemfontein East constituency, were dispersed today after they were halted by police.

There have been regular patrols by police and army personnel through the main streets and there is a strong police presence at all polling stations.

While all the major supermarket groups have been hit by stayaway actions sufficient staff reported for duty to enable business to be conducted with few delays.

Only about 30 per cent of the black staff has reported for duty at the University of the Orange Free State for the past two days. A protest demonstration by students yesterday led to clashes with other students on the campus.

Many housewives had to knuckle down to their own chores when servants failed to report for duty.

The voting tempo picked up from 1pm when many workers went to cast their ballots. More voters have appeared as the day warmed up. Bloemfontein West had had a poll of 60 per cent by 3pm. Bloemfontein east was 50 per cent and in north the figure was 47 per cent.

The National Party [NP] is confident of a clean sweep victory in the Bloemfontein constituencies but cannot be too certain of some of the country areas, where a strong conservative following has emerged in the past three years.

The Democratic Party [DP] has pinned its hopes on reducing the NP majority in Bloemfontein North, while the DP entrance into the Ladybrand Constituency has attracted accusations from the NP that a split vote will hand the seat to the CP [Conservative Party].

**Brickfield Protesters Arrested**

*MB0609072189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0715 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—Several placard-carrying protesters have been arrested by police near Durban's Brickfield, Overport, polling booth.

**Reservoir Hills Protesters Arrested**

*MB0609101389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1010 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—More than 15 anti-apartheid demonstrators including a prominent doctor and a medical school lecturer were arrested at Reservoir Hills, Durban, after displaying placards outside the polling booths today.



The Reservoir Hills seat is being contested by Mr Pat Poovalingam, an Independent Democrat, and Mr Kamal Panday of the National People's Party.

The demonstrators, holding up placards saying "Don't vote", were arrested and put into police vehicles. Two of those arrested are Dr K. Ramiah and Dr Korshed Ginwala.

Dr Ginwala is a lecturer at the medical school and the chairman of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society.

Mr Poovalingam protested at the police action and said the demonstrators were not interfering with voters, but he was shouted down by a plainclothes policeman.

There is a strong police presence at the polling booth.

#### **Voting Rate at General Election Picks Up**

*MB0609112789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1059 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—The voting tempo in the general election has picked up since the polling stations opened at 7am, with voters queueing at some places, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

One of the features of the election is the number of voters who have made use of special and postal votes.

In the Soutpansberg constituency the figure is more than 66 per cent and in Potgietersrus almost 50 per cent.

Polling stations close at 9pm today, with the exception of one in the Brits constituency, which opened 15 minutes late this morning. The Department of Home Affairs has given permission for the Schoemansville polling station to remain open until 9:15pm.

#### **White Voting Termed 'Brisk'**

*MB0609114789 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Voting in the white general election contest is brisk across South Africa. In most places, the tempo of voting has been greater than in previous elections, and a high poll is predicted.

In colored and Indian seats it is a different story. Some extremely low turnout have been reported so far.

The voting takes place [words indistinct] widespread worker stayaway across the country. In many centers, up to 100 percent of black workers have stayed at home.

#### **Predictions, Voting Activity Nationwide Reported**

##### **Umbilo Democrat Predicts Win**

*MB0609120089 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] The Democratic [DP] candidate in Umbilo, Carole Charlewood, says she is confident in beating her National Party [NP] opponent, Piet Matthee.

Carmel Rickard asked Charlewood how her campaign is progressing:

[Begin recording] [Charlewood] I am feeling absolutely wonderful. Things are coming in magnificently. Ever since 7:00 we have had people pouring to our table, and I am feeling absolutely wonderful about it. I am convinced we are going to win.

[Rickard] And is this the same at both of your two polling stations?

[Charlewood] Yes, we have had tremendous activity. The other one is smaller, of course, in the PD12, and this one is our bigger one, and people are just coming in droves. [end recording]

##### **Voting 'Fairly Quiet'**

*MB0609063989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0622 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—The polling stations for the general public opened an hour ago and early indications are that it is fairly quiet in many constituencies, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio new reports.

The election has been described by political commentators as the most crucial since 1948, with all three houses of Parliament facing the voters on the same day for the first time.

The deputy minister of law and order, Mr Leon Wessels, was among the first 30 or 40 voters of cast their ballots at Krugersdorp shortly after 7am, and in Westdene, many people braved the chilly morning air to vote early.

In the Randburg Constituency, 150 people gathered at the Fontainebleau primary school before 7am.

An icy winds at Pietersburg has failed to put a damper on the election fever, but Potgietersrus was relatively quiet a short while ago.

It is very quiet in the Orange Free State, and voting has also got off to a slow start in the southern Cape and the little Karoo.

Voting in Natal, where it is cold and wet, has been quiet so far.

An exception was the Umlazi Constituency, where more than 100 voters came to the polls in the first five minutes.

In the Eastern Cape, voting in the first half-hour was relatively slow.

### **'Slow Start' in Pretoria District**

*MB0609073489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0727 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAPA—Voting got off to a slow start in key Pretoria constituencies in an icy southerly wind this morning.

A multitudinous, colourful display of party posters and balloons, greeted voters as they arrived from 7am.

At the Sunnyside Primary School in Sunnyside the strong wind was threatening to blow the balloons and posters into the skies and collapse threatened a number of the party tents.

At this polling booth 414 voters had cast their ballots by 9am.

In the Sunnyside Constituency, 5,200 prior votes had been recorded.

The DP [Democratic Party] candidate, Mr John Purchase, said the voting rate today had been slow.

He added he thought his party was ahead of the NP [National Party] and CP [Conservative Party] at the Groenkloof polling station.

At the Monument Park Primary School in the Waterkloof Constituency the electoral officer said 700 people had voted by 8:30am today.

He called the rate a "steady stream" but party workers were more inclined to also call it "slow."

At the Verwoerdburg Town Hall 7,000 voters, including the prior voters, ballots by 8:45am.

Verwoerdburg is the seat of Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, who is being opposed by the CP and DP.

At the Arcadia Primary School booth in the Rissik Constituency, which includes a large proportion of University of Pretoria students, 450 voters had made their crosses by 8:20am.

The electoral officer said after a "fairly fast" start at 7am the voting rate had now become a "steady stream."

If previous elections are any indication the rush of the day should take place between 5pm when most voters leave work, and the closing time of 9pm.

However, the system of prior special votes which has been used in a House of Assembly general election for the first time this year, and in terms of which as many as 50 per cent of voters have already voted in some constituencies, many affect this traditional "rush."

The sitting NP MP for Rissik, Mr Chris Fisser, said 30 per cent of voters had cast special votes in the Rissik constituency by yesterday.

He pointed out that as the average percentage vote in Rissik in previous years had been 60 per cent he did not think today would be particularly busy.

Mr Fisser said the cold weather might have an effect on voting percentages in Pretoria.

In Pretoria, about 30 per cent of the electorate had already turned out before today in terms of the new special voting system which started on August 3.

Officials at the Department of Home Affairs worked through the night to count special and postal ballots.

With 10 of the Pretoria area's 15 seats calculated, Brits had drawn the highest turn-out at 41 per cent. The tough two-way fight between the National and Conservative parties in Innesdal had produced 40 percent in early votes.

Wonderboom reported 36 per cent, Koerdoespoort 35, 5, Delmas 33.3, Waterkloof 31, Rissik 26.7, Gezina 26.2, Verwoerdburg 25.8, and Pretoria West 18.2.

In Waterkloof, one of the early morning voters was the acting state president and the leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and his wife, Marike.

In the rest of the city, some constituencies reported a slow to steady tempo, after, in some cases, a brisk first half-hour.

Police kept a watchful eye at all booths to ensure that voting ran smoothly, and security was particularly tight at the coloured Eersterus and Indian Laudium polling stations.

### **Vaal Area Voting 'Varying'**

*MB0609133589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1324 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Cold windy weather on the Rand has been blamed for cutting the number of voters at the polls before work this morning, but by 2pm the tempo had picked up.

With the late return of winter to the area, a biting wind whipped Johannesburg and environs, sending the mercury plummeting to minus 12 degrees C. because of the windchill factor.

In the Parktown constituency where DP [Democratic Party] co-leader Dr Zach de Beer is contesting the seat against NP [National Party] candidate Mr B. Ginsburg varying rates of voting were reported at the three different polling stations between 7am and 9am.

At the Johannesburg college of education voting was very slow to begin with but picked up after noon with a

strong steady stream of voters entering the polling station. But heavy early morning voting at Temple Emmanuel polling station has been maintained.

Dr Wimpie de Klerk, brother of the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, "exchanged animated pleasantries at the DP, table at the Greenside polling station where he cast his vote," said Dr de Beer. Voting in the three-cornered contest in Randburg kicked off in top gear, slowing down after 9am, but by 1pm the momentum was picking up again.

The NP candidate, Mr Glen Babb, is fighting to unseat sitting candidate Mr Wynand Malan, co-leader of the DP. It is expected the CP [Conservative Party] candidate, Mr W.J. Grobler, will dilute the support for both the NP and the DP.

The total number of votes cast by midday in Randburg was over 5,000, including about 3,000 special votes, said Mr Francois Baird, press officer for Mr Babb. He expected a total of between 12,000 and 13,000 votes.

"Indications are that the 1989 percentage poll will exceed that of the 1987 election."

He added that the NP was using more than 20 cars to ferry voters to the polling stations.

"The special votes in Randburg comprise only 13 percent of the total expected vote which is in sharp contrast to the 20 percent cast in most other constituencies in the Transvaal," said Mr Andre Jacobs a DP supporter assisting at the Northcliff polling station.

The manager of the DP Risidale office, Mr Dick Morris said; "The CP voters will only dilute the vote because, although this is technically a three-cornered contest the battle is between the DP and the NP."

Meanwhile, in Boksburg a strong west wind is blowing and Mr Leunis van Rooyen CP manager of the Boksburg Town Hall polling station said "this may be preventing many of the senior citizens, most of whom are solidly behind the CP, from venturing out and voting.

"Nevertheless, according to our calculations our candidate Dr E.C.P. Nothnagel has the edge on the sitting NP candidate Mr J.P.I. Blanche."

Mr Brian Gailey, the CP election officer said: "Overall in Boksburg the tally at 3:30pm is that 57.49 per cent of the people have cast their vote.

#### **Bloemfontein Voter Flow Good**

*MB0609102289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0824 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 6 SAPA—While some polling stations in and around Bloemfontein experienced a reasonable flow of voters in the first two hours this morning, others were virtually deserted with party workers trying to keep warm in the biting cold.

The wind-chill factor of minus 15 degrees in Bloemfontein at 8am kept many potential voters indoors.

Voters rolls still reflect errors, despite the massive campaign earlier this year.

Two voters, who have resided at the same address for the past 15 years, remain registered in the wrong constituency for the third consecutive election, although the Department of Home Affairs received written notification of the error.

Keen attention will be focussed on the Bloemfontein North constituency where there is a three-way contest between the National Party [NP], Conservative Party [CP] and Democratic Party [DP], where the DP has high hopes to slash the NP's 4,353 majority.

The CP hopes to put up a good showing in Bloemfontein West against the leader of the NP in the OFS [Orange Free State] and minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, although the NP does not regard this as a marginal seat.

Sasolburg, which was taken back by the NP from the CP in the last election, remains an unknown quantity and cannot be regarded as safe for the NP, nearby Parys could well be a CP gain.

Ladybrand—which is a three-way NP, CP, DP fight—encompasses many voters who were former supporters of the old United Party and the Progressive Federal Party and will give an indication of the support the DP has been able to gain from this section of the electorate.

#### **Natal Election Results Projected**

*MB0609054589 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] The National Party [NP] in Natal expects a lot of close results in white constituencies.

The Natal director of information for the NP, Renee Schoeman, says he feels there may not be a full strength of voter turnout, but he believes the NP can hold all 14 seats it won in 1987.

The Democratic Party's [DP] Roger Barrows expects his party to finish with between 12 and 14 Natal seats, and the Conservative Party's [CP] Carl Werth believes the DP will win 12 seats, the NP 5, and the CP 3. If the CP does win a seat, it will be the first time ever in Natal.

Two seats the DP is confident of winning from the NP are South Coast and Umhlanga. At the moment, the NP has 14 seats, the DP 5. The other was held by the New Republic Party's last MP, (Rob Farthingham).

#### **Rajbansi Claims Early Victory**

*MB0609072389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0717 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—Without a single vote being cast in the first 40 minutes after the polls opened

today, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, claimed victory for the Arena Park seat in the House of Delegates.

What was supposed to be a four-cornered contest was reduced to a straight fight with the Solidarity Party's Mr A.D. Naidoo. The number of special votes cast stood at 12 percent of the voters while last year's overall percentage was 14.14 percent.

"I have won," said Mr Rajansi, who said that he was not worried about not a single voter turning up during the first 40 minutes of the polling booth opening in the Arena Park Community Centre.

By then his opponent had not yet arrived. The two other candidates, Mr Danny Pillay and Mrs Anisa Chothia, did not put in an appearance at all and are understood to have withdrawn.

However, returning officer Mr Gustav Keed said that officially all four candidates were contesting the seat.

#### **Democrat Ahead of NP in Natal**

*MB0609095589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0814 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] candidate in Durban Point, Mr Warwick Webber, was "just ahead" in his three-way general election contest against the National and the Conservative Parties [NP and CP], after two hours of voting this morning. This was claimed by Mr Webber's election office shortly after 9am.

"We had a bit of drama with one old lady. She telephoned us three times to say she would want transport to the polling station, once her blood pressure dropped enough.

"Her doctor was with her and eventually he came on the phone to say 'come and get her, she is fit enough right now.'

"We did so, she recorded her vote, then we took her home. She seemed delighted she had done her bit for the DP," the spokesman said.

Reports from the point at 9:30am were that voting had been "steady." Both the National Party (Mr Cliff Mathee) and the DP believed then that they were slightly in front.

In Durban North, where Mike Ellis, DP, is seeking re-election against the NP's Mr Laurie Kaplan, it was reported from one of the main polling booths, Durban North Senior Primary School, that about five per cent of the votes had been cast by 9am. The Democratic Party was then claiming "a good lead" over Mr Kaplan, who is a Durban city councillor.

In Umhlatuzana—one of the marginal seats—the nationalist incumbent, Mr Renier Schoeman, and his DP challenger, Mr Kobus Jordaan, appeared locked in a tremendous struggle.

A DP source was guarded in his comment: "We are making a fight of it."

A NP worker estimated that Mr Schoeman was in front then.

At noon reports from a number of constituencies were that high polls could be expected in most Natal seats.

More than 50 per cent of the votes—about 8,300 including those cast earlier—had been recorded, and the signs were that the result would be close, with the NP's Aubrey Thompson and the DP's Maj-Gen Wally Black well out in front of Mr Faan Bester of the CP.

In the northern areas of the province both Newcastle and Klip River reported that more than 40 per cent of the votes had already been cast, and from Berea, where DP co-leader Dr Denis Worrall is facing NP "big gun", Mr Tino Volker, brisk voting was also reported—with the DP claiming Dr Worrall has been "safe if not home and dry".

In Port Natal, newcomer Johan Marais (NP) was reported to be substantially ahead of both Mr F.S. Hitchcock (CP) and Dr Hilda Grobler (DP).

In Umlazi, where NP chief information officer Con Botha faces challenge from both the CP and the DP, the result could be close. But DP sources acknowledged that, though they thought they had obtained about 30 per cent of the votes cast in the first six hours, Mr Botha was "well in front".

In Umfolosi—which both the DP and the CP earlier forecast could go to the CP—the early running mostly came from the NP's Mr J. Schnetler.

The biggest setback in Durban for the DP looked likely in Umbilo. A DP spokesman admitted that "Carole Charlewood is not doing so well".

The CP was confidently predicting that its Natal leader, Carl Werth, was "making inroads" against the NP incumbent, Piet Mathee.

#### **DP Claims Victory in 3 Natal Seats**

*MB0609112089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1116 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] claimed at 1 pm today, that "we are winners" in three Natal House of Assembly seats—Durban Central, Pinetown and Durban North.

"We just cannot be beaten in those constituencies", a spokesman aid from the DP headquarters in Durban.



All three seats were regarded before the election began at 7 am today as "safe" for the DP.

### **Berea Candidates Assess Chances**

*MB0609130489 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Both candidates in Durban's Berea Constituency have expressed confidence in their chances of winning the seat.

Carmel Rickard asked Democratic Party candidate Dennis Worrall what he thought the major campaign issues have been:

[Begin recording] [Worrall] I would, say, unquestionably, that the most important issue in this election is economics. Most South Africans are finding it difficult to make ends meet, and, therefore, soaring food costs, petrol costs, inflation generally, a crippling tax system, and corruption...

[Rickard, interrupting] How do you feel about your chances?

[Worrall] I think the chances are excellent. There is a spirit of optimism. [end recording]

National Party opponent Val Volker differed from Worrall on what he thought the major election issues are. He told Carmel Rickard the people are worried about group areas and the political dispensation:

[Begin recording] [Volker] People are concerned about the future direction of the political government in this country, whether it is to be on a one man one vote [words indistinct] or whether there will be security for participation for the white man as well.

[Rickard] How do you feel about your chances today?

[Volker] My own chances are [word indistinct] I do not expect a massive majority. I will be quite satisfied with a majority of 39. [end recording]

### **DP Confident in Pietermaritzburg**

*MB0609144889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1434 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—National Party organisers disputed it—but by mid-afternoon today, the Democratic Party's [DP] Mike Tarr was confident enough to predict victory over the NP's Denie Schutte in Pietermaritzburg North.

"We're sure of it. My best barometer is the long faces of my opponents—including Mr Schutte", a jubilant Mr Tarr said.

"Even at Napierville, the polling booth where the nationalists are strongest, only 15 per cent of the votes had been cast by 3pm."

This, he said, had led him to believe that his opponent would suffer from a stayaway situation.

In Umbilo there had been a resurgence of DP confidence in Mrs Carol Charlewood, who is fighting the NP MP, Piet Mathee, and Natal leader of the CP, Mr Carl Werth.

A supporter of Mrs Charlewood claimed "we are winning"—but this was hotly disputed by NP sources who claimed to be in front.

Mr Werth was reported to be getting "surprisingly strong support" too.

The position in Pietermaritzburg South, where city councillor and former Deputy Mayor Rob Haswell is involved in a three-way struggle against NP incumbent Brian Edwards and the CP's Dr J.G.M. Richter, was said to be "neck-and-neck between the DP and the NP".

One of Mr Edwards' organisers said at 3pm: "It is going to be very close." he declined to predict Mr Edwards would hold the seat for the government.

### **Cape Polling 'Dismally Slow'**

*MB0609075489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0750 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—The word brisk more accurately described the Cape Peninsula weather today than the rate of voting in most constituencies.

With one clear exception, at Groote Schuur's Gordon's Institute polling station in Mowbray, the pre-office voting rate was dismally slow.

Partyworkers blamed the weather and in some instances the large number of special votes cast by yesterday.

At the Good Hope centre in central Cape Town, the Greenpoint Constituency workers of the Democratic Party estimated that only 40 people had voted in the first hour.

"But yesterday was like polling day here," one commented. More than 3,000 votes have already been cast here in pre-election day voting.

Sluggish voting was also the pattern at the Woodstock and Mowbray Town Halls, the latter in Groote Schuur Constituency where an election was last fought in 1981.

At three polling stations, the Gardens Centre in Cape Town Gardens, the Gordons Institute and the Golden Grove Primary School in Rondebosch, one of Pinelands constituency's two polling stations, reasonably brisk voting was experienced.

At the Gordon's Institute almost 1,000 votes had been cast by 8:30am.

At the other Pinelands polling station in Central Pinelands itself, about 450 votes had been cast in the same period.

Workers at polling stations in the Groote Schuur Constituency were still struggling with a monumental mix-up caused by the Department of Home Affairs which sent out 11,271 incorrect advisory post cards to voters, allocating them to incorrect polling stations.

A subsequent batch of notices were this morning found to be faulty still.

All round, however, party workers were at their polling day best with enthusiastic greetings and offers of coffee and sandwiches, or Koeksisters, and an eager arm to guide voters to their party's table.

The weather, at its Cape cold and miserable worst, showed promise of clearing as the morning progressed and may warm sufficiently to allow a marked quickening of polling in the traditional rush after work this evening.

### Large Absenteeism in Port Elizabeth

*MB0609063589 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] There is large absenteeism in the Port Elizabeth area as voters go to the polls.

The streets of Port Elizabeth are again deserted today. A snap survey conducted by an independent researcher yesterday revealed that most white people [words instinct] the stayaway but many were not sure why.

The Labor Party [LP] is contesting three seats in the eastern Cape, two of which are being fought by Alan Hendrickse's sons, Peter and Michael, but the question will be what percentage poll is achieved as there has been growing opposition to the LP in the last few weeks. People have marched on voting polls, and LP posters have been pulled down.

### Democrats Confident in Border Area

*MB0609063789 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] In the border region, the Democratic Party [DP] and the National Party [NP] are gearing themselves for a battle for control of the area.

The border area has long been NP territory, but the DP is confident of changing that today. The DP hopes to win five of the seven border seats, and at the very least take away a lot of the nationalist support. The Conservative Party is expected to get some support, but not win any seats.

The DP has gone all out in its campaigns here, while the NP has been much more low key. The DP's final election meetings also drew considerably more support than the nationalists.

The closest fight is expected in East London City, which has [words indistinct] and East London North.

Meanwhile, voters can expect a chilly election day as the weatherman has predicted cold, rain, and wind throughout the border.

### Silvertown Voting 'Slow'

*MB0609064689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0635 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—Voting got off to a slow start in the House of Representatives constituency of Silvertown, where by 8am only 10 people had braved bitterly cold weather and intermittent drizzle to cast their ballots.

Silvertown covers much of the Athlone area, scene of violent confrontation between police and protesters recently.

At the Athlone Civic Centre, one of the two polling stations in the constituency, no one had voted by 8am.

Department of Home Affairs officials and party representatives sat and chatted in a large empty hall.

Outside armed police huddled away from the biting wind.

The presiding officer here said that 1,683 special votes and 142 postal votes had already been recorded.

Silvertown is being contested by Mr Y. Rhoda (Labour), Mr A. Antony (DRP) and Mr Aly Khan (Independent).

The seat is held by Mr Rhoda.

### HNP's Candidate Ruled Invalid

*MB0609103989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1036 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Malmesbury Sept 6 SAPA—When voters in the west coast constituency of Malmesbury, Cape, went to the polls today they found the name of the HNP [Reformed National Party] candidate Mr W.J. Botha had been crossed out on ballot papers.

This follows a Supreme Court ruling, brought by the sitting MP and minister of environmental and water affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, against the validity of Mr Botha's candidature.

The court ruled that Mr Botha had been insolvent since 1985 and had not applied for rehabilitation before standing as a candidate in the election.

The court found that in terms of both the Electoral Act and the Constitution, Mr Botha was ineligible to stand in the election.

### Cape Voting 'Sluggish'

*MB0609113989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1029 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—Durbanville and the keenly contested seats of Simonstown and Wynberg

showed keen and continuous voting throughout the morning while voting in other Cape Peninsula constituencies was generally sluggish.

In Durbanville 3,825 had cast their votes by tea-time while 1,800 had voted in the two main polling stations in Simonstown.

In Wynberg well over 1,000 had cast their votes by 10:30am.

Wynberg and Simonstown are the two constituencies in which the Democratic Party hope to record gains. [passage omitted]

Voting in the Pinelands constituency has been steady throughout the morning with its two polling stations in Pinelands and Rondebosch each recording 600 plus votes by tea-time.

Polling in Groote Schuur however has been exceptionally slow with the Democratic Party office claiming that 124 votes had been cast by 10am. [passage omitted]

Equally slow voting was recorded in Stellenbosch where 141 votes had been cast by 1030.

In the Simonstown constituency the DP's office manager said that voting was more intense than in the 1987 election for the morning period. This was despite a 4,600 special and postal vote count. The DP itself has indicated improved chances of regaining the seat from the National Party.

#### **P.W. Botha Casts Vote**

MB0609130789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1256 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—Among the first voters in the southern Cape this morning were former state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his wife, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The couple voted at the church hall in the Wilderness Heights in the George constituency. Mr and Mrs Botha were accompanied by the MP for George Mr Hennie Smit and other officials of the National Party. After casting their votes Mr and Mrs Botha also visited Conservative Party and Democratic Party helpers at their respective tables.

—Well over a third of the registered voters in the Gardens constituency have already cast their votes.

In most other constituencies in the Cape Peninsula and the Boland, the flow of voters has been constant.

At Stellenbosch there was a steady stream of people to the polls whilst in the False Bay constituency votes were being cast at sporadic levels

Voting in the southern Cape began quietly today. At George where it was very cold voting was brisk but at Oudtshoorn where nearly 50 per cent of the voters cast special votes earlier, voting was slow.

#### **No Significant Change in Cape Voting**

MB0609140189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1341 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—No significant change in the steady, but mostly slack voting tempo in the Cape Peninsula was observed over the lunch hour while Durbanville, with 2,700 voters kept up a steady pace as the fastest polling constituency, averaging 780 an hour.

By 2pm, 5,500 voters had cast their ballots in the six polling stations in the constituency. National Party [NP] officials said that this represented 20.5 per cent of the vote. A further 4,100 special and postal votes had been cast by yesterday afternoon's cutoff.

Brisk voting continued in the Simonstown Constituency and in Wynberg where the Democratic Party has mounted a concerted campaign to try and regain traditional seats lost to the National Party in recent elections.

In Helderberg where the DP [Democratic Party] is launching another major onslaught, NP organisers were confident that they were leading at lunchtime. This constituency is another key battle in which both parties have launched "glamour" candidates in the wake of a photo finish between former cabinet minister Mr Chris Heunis and DP co-leader Dr Denis Worrall in the 1987 election. The then Independent Party of Dr Worrall came within 39 votes of defeating President P.W. Botha's right hand man and constitution maker.

Steady voting, albeit at a slack pace, was experienced in Stellenbosch where the DP have not held out much hope of wresting the seat from the NP's Mr Piet Marais but are confident of gaining a substantial increase in support over that of its PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] predecessors.

Sporadic rain, often heavy downpours, with intermittent sunshine has, according to party officials, had a definite influence on voting patterns.

In Piketberg, in particular, the rain has had a serious detrimental effect on voting. This constituency, where the Cape leader of the NP Dr Dawie de Villiers is expected to be returned with a comfortable majority, has experienced unprecedented rainfall figures.

Party officials this morning reported that large number of farmers are cut off by swollen rivers and muddy roads and are unlikely to reach polling stations. It is expected that the weather's effect will be clearly recorded in a lower percentage poll.

#### **Boesak's Service Disperses After Police Talks**

MB0509122689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1216 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 5 SAPA—About 500 people who met for a protest service at Dr Allan Boesak's Bellville

South Church in Cape Town dispersed peacefully in small groups after community leaders negotiated with police.

Earlier, police had ringed the church with Casspirs and other vehicles.

The service was addressed by Dr Boesak and UWC [University of the Western Cape] Rector Prof Jakes Gerwel. At 1pm after reaching an agreement with police, Dr Boesak led a delegation to present "people's petition" at the local police station. The rest of the congregation remained in church singing while this was done.

The petition, from the "community students and workers of Bellville South" called for an end to unprovoked police violence and for recognition of the right to protest.

It was handed to the station commander by "Aunty Vivvie", a spokesperson for the community.

Dr Boesak told a press conference afterwards the very fact that the service had taken place was "a major victory for us."

He did not believe the police would accede to the petition's demands but "the point is they know and history records what the people want. They can't say they did not know."

A copy of the petition would also be sent to minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1217 GMT on 5 September, in a similar report datelined Cape Town, adds: "Police in the Cape Peninsula had been ordered to arrest journalists on sight. Dr Allan Boesak said this morning. He told a church service reporters were doing 'a very difficult and courageous job' in covering the defiance campaign, and it was 'our duty to protect our friends the press.' If police used violence on protesters they should be made to pay a price 'and the price we must make them pay is that the attention of the world is focused on their brutality.'"]

### ANC Urges Boycott of National Elections

EA0509180389 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 0415 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] We are an embattled people in an embattled country. We are involved in a war of life and death. Compatriots and fellow combatants of our glorious army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, we, the oppressed in an embattled country, have reached a final end to declare a general onslaught against the perpetrators of our oppression and our exploitation. This is a time when we must tell these tyrants that for many centuries have enjoyed oppressing and exploiting us: Away with your long centuries of oppression and exploitation.

(?To us) it has become an undeniable fact that we are closing the chapter of the monstrous regime that has

ruled our country with iron hands and with brute force. This regime must step down and the time is now. Let us spare neither courage nor determination to see to it that tomorrow's racist elections become a dismal failure in the face of the world and mankind.

The racist minority rulers have done to South Africa and her neighbors a great harm and irreparable damage. Mass detention, mass murder, secret elimination of our patriots and many other racist atrocities continue unabated in the eyes of humanity. Children have been victims of these atrocious acts of killing. They have suffered torture, both psychologically and physically.

The racist terrorism is not only confined within the borders of our country, but also throughout the southern African region. Children have been gunned down by the racist commando raids all over in our region. Many have been killed in Namibia and many in Angola. The rebel UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] gang in Angola and MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique which are both equipped and trained by the (?racist) defense forces, (?despite that) regime's refusal of this (?simple) act of violence, are a living example. Children abuse in South Africa, itself, is at its highest proportions. Reports reveal many of them losing their lives in the racist jails as a result of torture of the highest order.

Fellow fighters for a democratic and nonracial country, the state of emergency is still hovering around and is still with us. (?This) the regime declared with the purpose of shielding itself in order to prevent the truth from being seen or heard or known. The racist regime must go.

We have all the reasons to force it to abdicate its illegal rule. Among other reasons to force it to go is some realization that this enemy of our people has destroyed all elements of humanness of our people in the eyes of the world. Namibia, South Africa and the Frontline States are bleeding with innocent blood caused by this bloodthirsty regime. We have with us many children who are made orphans, husbands who have lost their wives, and many wives with no husbands. It is this regime that has separated many patriots from their families by forcing them to leave their country and their beloved ones. It is today that we find our country being made a huge military garrison. Bases of the racist army are mushrooming in almost every corner of our country.

F.W. de Klerk, a possible successor of the incapacitated P.W. Botha,—but only through tomorrow's whites-only elections—is said to be a better apartheid reformist by certain quarters in Western capitals. This is said by the same people who said Botha was better than racist Vorster, who was more acceptable to them than Verwoerd. F.W. de Klerk wants to be elected the racist president and he is doing every possible violence to achieve this. That is why your nonviolent protest cannot be acceptable in the eyes of this regime.

[Words indistinct] should we put it very clear to whoever entertains hopes that tomorrow's whites-only elections



has something good to offer to the mass of our people. Apartheid (?elections) have nothing to offer and we have nothing to do with it. It was De Klerk who told us recently that we should fold our arms for another 5 years enjoying our oppression. The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Comrade Oliver Tambo, said the idea that our people should fold their arms and sit back for half a decade while apartheid is given a change of clothes would be laughable if it were not so insufferable.

To us, fellow compatriots, these are other [word indistinct] of (?apartheid). Your organization, the ANC, was once called a terrorist organization and the people's leader, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, and other leaders in jail were known to be criminals. Apartheid then changed its tune. The ANC was said by the same leaders of apartheid that it must renounce violence as a precondition for the release of Nelson Mandela. Now it is suggested that the requirement (?is commitment to peace) and Mandela should be willing to promote peace.

This is absolutely a ridiculous (?puzzle) of apartheid (?logic). The logic in this is difficult to find when one considers that the mass democratic movement and other people's organizations on the group have no reason to renounce violence since they have never propagated it in the first place. Therefore, there is no need for this precondition.

Compatriots, the enemy is all-out to crush our resolve for a democratic and nonracial society. In the face of this your movement, the ANC calls on all our people to master all forms of offensive and defensive measures to deny the tyrants any opportunity to continue with their (?callous methods). Apartheid must be uprooted in all forms. It need not be given a change of clothing.

To those who still think that the regime can still be given a chance, we say apartheid is a disease, and whoever collaborates with it is extending our oppression and exploitation. Crush them with your hammer of united mass action. Any election at this point in time is meant to entrench and perpetuate further apartheid colonialism. We say: Don't vote. We don't want to vote for a regime that continues killing our children in the townships. Don't vote—for if we do, we will be endorsing our slavery, we will be voting for the continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. Let us mobilize on all fronts and [words indistinct]. Our defiance is justifiable, (?and let) the oncoming whites-only elections be a complete failure.

Let's mobilize. Move forward to people's war and give the enemy no chance to regroup. (?Ours) is the transformation of South African society from its social foundations.

### Commentary Claims 6 Sep Elections 'Important'

MB0609052189 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Every vote cast at a general election is important.

Each cross drawn in the secrecy of the polling booth is a vote in favor of the nation taking a particular course of action.

The importance of voting today is even greater, because the 1989 general election is widely regarded as the most crucial in the recent history of South Africa.

Today's election will have a vital bearing on how South African enters the future and how this country will look in succeeding decades. Of chief importance is the fact that the voters must decide on a future political and constitutional dispensation for South Africa. All the political parties taking part in the elections for the three houses of Parliament are agreed that there must be fundamental changes to the present dispensation. On how the new dispensation should look there is a wide range of proposals and options. Every voter has the right and the opportunity to choose his or her option and to have a direct say in the making of the new South Africa. That is their democratic right.

That democratic right is being challenged by extraparliamentary groups that seek to disrupt the general election. Because of this voting today not only offers a direct stake in the future of South Africa, but also presents the electorate with the opportunity for a resounding repudiation of those who advocate boycotts of the democratic electoral process and whose confrontationist tactics have, on a number of occasions, resulted in violence. There will, as in all elections, be the stayaway vote and the grievance vote, resulting from complaints or problems that individual voters have with the economic or other policies of particular political parties. But voters opting for such a course of action are excluding themselves from being active participants in the fashioning of the history of South Africa. By abdicating or abusing their right to vote, they are withholding their personal judgment on the future course of direction their country should take.

South Africans live on a continent where the right to vote in a multiparty election is rare. It is a precious right not worthy of either abdication or abuse.

Today, every vote cast in the general election is important because, at the end of the day every vote will count.

**2 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

MB0209135389

[Editorial Report]

**SATURDAY STAR**

**Voters Can Expect 'Same Predictable Results'**—Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 2 September says in Harvey Tyson's page 10 column "Undercurrent Affairs" that South Africans "can expect the same predictable results" from the government's use of tear gas, arrests, and raids of people's homes. "It ought to be evident to white South Africans by now that it is simply no longer possible to defend apartheid laws. But apparently the truth has not yet got through. And next week the majority of whites will once more vote into power the government which invented apartheid, and which enforces apartheid laws while telling the world that apartheid no longer exists." "South Africa seems to be dead on course for deeper crisis."

**Voters Should 'Think of Future'**—Joe Latakomo says in his "Write On!" column on the same page that "There are only four more mud-slinging days left before whites go to the polls to decide who should govern them. We who have been excluded for centuries from decision-making in this country decided long ago that a government elected by others cannot legitimately represent us, make laws that affect us, or even force us to obey the laws which they make. Only tyrants can ignore this reality." "It is this reality that whites will have to keep in mind when they make their crosses next week." Therefore, before voting on 6 September, white South Africans "should pause and think of the future." Latakomo then asks, "For what are you voting?" He notes South Africa's "ailing economy" and "bitter racial divisions," then states that "now is the time for you to decide what kind of future you wish to leave for your children."

**WEEKLY MAIL**

**Negotiations Major Divisive Risk**—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English in its 1-7 September "Worm's Eye" column by Steven Friedman on page 14 says "Current pressures to negotiate are seen as a threat by those who say they do want to talk—and as an opportunity by those who say they don't." "Those who seek to win power through negotiation" will thus be under "constant pressure to deliver." Friedman adds that a strategy which seeks to win "new influence from a partial government retreat is far more likely to make concrete gains than one which relies on the system's collapse. It is also far more likely to win new power for people at the grassroots—and, therefore, to win mass support."

**4 Sep Press Review**

MB0409150089

[Editorial Report]

**SUNDAY STAR**

**White Voters Asked To Consider Elections**—"In three days it will all be over," notes Jon Qwelane in his "Just Jo!" column on page 16 of the 3 September Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English. "As usual, when momentous decisions such as who will govern the country are taken, I am never consulted and not many people care for my feelings." "Haven't you had enough that all these things are being done in your name? Don't you feel ashamed that your White identity has to be 'preserved' by measures such as the degrading Population Registration and Group Areas Act? Is this really what you want your children to inherit, a land full of racial hatred and bitterness and distrust? As you enter that little cubicle to cast your vote, think of me." "Once you have given me that sort of consideration, then put yourself in my position." "Go out to choose a government, and choose wisely. Good luck."

**SUNDAY TIMES**

**'Message From the Streets'**—An editorial on page 28 of the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 September says of the recent protests in South Africa: "It is naive to believe that the latest turbulence is spontaneous combustion. Of course it has been calculated to highlight legitimate grievances in the highly politicized atmosphere of an election." "However, voters would be unwise to ignore the message from the streets. For their part, the authorities must maintain law and order—but should their actions not be tempered by greater understanding of the depth of discontent in the black community and the desire to express it?"

**Freedom of Press Examined**—An editorial on the same page states: "The full might of the South African judicial system was painstakingly mobilised this week to adjudicate upon a matter which is not even regarded as a crime in serious countries. A senior magistrate, prosecutors, clerks, policemen, advocates and attorneys went to work to ascertain whether or not this newspaper had illegally quoted the comparatively innocent remarks of a South African." Two staff members accused of quoting Harry Gwala were acquitted but the owners of the SUNDAY TIMES were convicted and fined R2,000. "What is at issue, however, is whether the deployment of such massive resources was justified." "Moreover, the Gwala case is a fresh reminder of something many South Africans, their senses deadened by repeated assaults on their liberty, may have forgotten—the State's power to arbitrarily consign the names of citizens to 'a list.' Nothing which is said or written by such people may be published. Even Mr Gorbachev's Russia has stopped doing such things."

### THE STAR

**Election Campaign 'Too Long'**—The Johannesburg STAR in English on 4 September in a page 12 editorial asserts: "On one thing this country's politicians probably agree—a three-month general elections campaign is too long. As they head for the last lap today, speech notes in tatters, throats raw and minds numbed by debate, politicians must yearn for the British system of three to four weeks. The poor voters must be equally drained—and totally confused—by the mental battering they have been taking." "Ah well, in a couple of days we can all relax and return to worrying about sanctions, inflation...."

**Message From the Courts**—"Not quite a Jericho trumpet on apartheid, perhaps—but last week's Supreme Court judgment that Carletonville must reopen its parks to Blacks could become a landmark. And not just for reasons of law. At the heart of Mr Justice Eloff's ruling was the issue of fairness," observes a second editorial on the same page. "A judge seems to have found the reintroduction of this kind of apartheid morally abhorrent. That is a powerful message from the courts—and one that should contribute to an even earlier demise of the Separate Amenities Act. But even if the judgment should be overturned on appeal it would prove nothing more than that the law itself is abhorrent too."

### BUSINESS DAY

**Carletonville Ruling 'Legal Landmark'**—Mr Justice Eloff's "Carletonville judgment may well turn out to be a legal landmark," states the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 September in a page 6 editorial. "Mr Eloff's decision may come to be seen as the beginning of the end of racially separate public amenities. Indeed, other municipalities, including many controlled by the National Party, must now brace themselves for legal challenges." The judgment "affirms once again that the law and the courts may, in the hands of skilled lawyers, become instruments for liberating change in South Africa, just as they have been pathfinders for justice in other societies."

### SOWETAN

**Natal Violence 'Severe Embarrassment,' 'Lesson'**—"There must be great relief and joy that the violence in the Natal region has come to a halt. Those who were responsible in getting the contending parties together to bury the hatchet must be congratulated. The killings in Natal have been a severe embarrassment and a source of grave unhappiness to all the people of South Africa," states the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 September in a page 6 editorial. "The violence in Natal should be a lesson to South Africans. It is plain that there are other areas, especially in and around poverty-stricken homelands that can be overcome by such man-made disaster. There are many areas in the urban areas with similar problems."

### 5 Sep Press Review

MB0509112489

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

**Democrats 'Soft' on Law, Order**—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 September in its page 6 editorial says if ever a party should be "halted in its tracks it is the DP [Democratic Party]" which is "soft on law and order and is playing footsie with the ANC [African National Congress]" while the ANC is committed to "armed struggle." DP coleader Wynand Malan talks of the ANC "being a necessary participant in any negotiations. But he never gives any credit to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his policy of non-violence, and never talks of other moderate Black leaders who also have a role to play in the peaceful negotiation of a new dispensation." "We cannot hand over the country to the ANC, which is what DP policy would do, and we certainly cannot enter the laager and fight our own Black people and the rest of the world, which is what the CP [Conservative Party] policy would entail."

### THE STAR

**NP Walks 'Tightrope of Compromise'**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 September in a page 16 editorial remarks that the National Party (NP) "is not a reformist party" though it has "a nucleus of reformers in its ranks. The paper believes the NP is going to receive "an election jolt not because it is powerful but because it is trying to walk a tightrope of compromise between two wings." "If this country is to have a chance, then every person in favour of reform and change should vote DP—and nothing else. If that means letting the CP in in a handful of seats, so be it. The CP is not going to run the country; the Nationalists are. And the time to help them along is when they act; not while they stand petrified in the face of challenges. A vote for the DP is, at least, a message to the world, to the unenfranchised and to the National Party itself. Without such a message, South Africa will remain mired in indecision, broke and beleaguered, sliding ever deeper into Third World disrepute."

**Government Policy on Protests 'Bewildering'**—A second editorial on the same page says government policy on how to handle protests "is now bewildering." "Last week Finance Minister Barend du Plessis agreed it was a mistake to use force to remove demonstrators from Cape beaches. Yet the Law and Order Ministry issues statements that the SAP [South African Police] will act 'mercilessly'. And in the Cape the police turn water cannon on demonstrators, spraying them with purple dye, bombarding them with teargas and thrashing them with sjamboks. In Durban, the Regional Commissioner of the SAP would allow neither whips nor dogs...and the effect was peace. There can be no doubt the police in Natal set an example. But can it become policy while Cabinet Ministers disagree with each other?"

**BUSINESS DAY**

**Editorial Compares NP, Democrats' View of Democracy**—The choice for the electorate "is between the Conservative Party on the one hand, and a process of reform, faster or slower, on the other," remarks a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 September. "Those who choose the Conservative Party must gird themselves for war; those who prefer reform have two options—the National Party, or the Democratic Party." The DP "accepts that democracy is democracy, and that the best deal white South Africans can hope to get is equality; they seek ways to make democracy workable. The National Party still sets a ceiling on democracy, hoping to exclude whites from the common South Africa. It is as vain an endeavour as Verwoerdian apartheid, and it will waste nearly as much in time, money and goodwill as apartheid did. Then it will vanish."

**SOWETAN**

**Criticism of Restrictions on Music Festival**—"This country is really turning ugly when restriction orders are no longer reserved just for political organisations and meetings, but extend to pop music festivals," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 September. The editorial refers to the death of a man who was trampled when "police fired teargas and baton-charged the crowd at the music festival at the Orlando Stadium. This death speaks volumes about this country, more than all the speeches made in the run-up to tomorrow's elections."

**6 Sep Press Review**

MB0609104089

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

**'Hung' Parliament Not Likely**—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 September says in its page 6 editorial it believes the National Party [NP] "will lose seats both to the Left and to the Right, particularly to the Conservative Party [CP]. But there will not be a hung Parliament. And as long as it has a comfortable majority, under the leadership of Mr F.W. de Klerk, who will become State President, it will be able to proceed with its five-year plan for a new South Africa." Therefore, "if

you believe in reform that will safeguard group interests, and prevent any group dominating another, that will not be of the DP's [Democratic Party] hands up and hand over kind, you will want to see the NP get enough seats to ensure it has a safe and workable majority."

**THE STAR**

**NP's 'New Era' Ready to 'Founder'**—"The much-vaunted 'new era' of new leader Mr F.W. de Klerk seems ready to founder on rocks of his own making," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 September. The "brutal" handling of peaceful defiance has "almost destroyed the international image of reasonableness that he was trying to cultivate." "Internally, the tentative signals of a more tolerant order have been negated. The tragedy is that it has happened by design. The National Party, in a hunt for right-wing votes, has obliged the provocative (but peaceful) forces of the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] by behaving precisely in character. It has resorted, as it has always done, to violence. And this is the party that promises to lead South Africa to peace. How? By beating its opponents into submission? Somehow voters must show that they demand a better answer."

**BUSINESS DAY**

**NP 5-Year Plan 'Intellectual Mushiness'**—The NP "does not know where it is going," remarks Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 September in a page 12 editorial. "The five-year plan ends in intellectual mushiness: It means well, but it is braced by no principle, inspired by no vision of government, sustained by no theory of statecraft, guided by no known precedent of constitutionality. It is a bad compromise, a transitional phase on the journey from recognition of the failure of apartheid to acceptance of a just society." BUSINESS DAY believes that even if Acting State President F.W. de Klerk "is given a chance" he will "squander the next five years in search for half-measures. He will try to preserve shreds of privilege for his white constituency, not seek the mechanisms or the understandings necessary to establish and preserve a free society. He will fight a rearguard action, consuming his own resources and the nation's energies in frustration and conflict. The CP will watch, and wait. It is essential that, at the end of another five frustrating years, the electorate should not be left feeling the CP is their only alternative."



## Angola

### UNITA Claims MPLA Retreats From Mavinga

MB0609055089 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Communique issued by the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) Central Committee Political Bureau in Jamba on 5 September—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] attempt to take Mavinga from Cuito Cuanavale, using more than 3,000 men and 25 tanks, among which were the BMP-1's and T-55's, is clear proof the MPLA is not yet prepared to negotiate the end of our country's civil war honestly and frankly. The extent of actions in Ionde, Mavinga, and Munhango has proved military preparations against UNITA began way before Gbadolite.

A. The advance against Mavinga failed, and the MPLA is now retreating to Cuito Cuanavale, after having suffered heavy casualties and lost a lot of war materiel. Foreign journalists who were in the area will report to the world the magnitude of the clashes. The military option envisaged by the MPLA's hard-core wing has once again proved wrong.

2. UNITA maintains its position to negotiate a cease-fire with the MPLA as long as a political foundation of a genuine reconciliation in Angola is clearly established. For UNITA, the Gbadolite Declaration offers a solid foundation to continue the debate.

Our country, free or death! United, we shall win!

[Dated] Jamba, 5 September 1989

[Signed] Army General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola

### Source Denies Mavinga Clashes

AB0609114089 Dakar PANA in English 1046 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Luanda, 6 Sep. (ANGOP/PANA)—A source in the Angolan Ministry of Defence has denied that there are clashes between the Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements in the southern region of Mavinga, the Angolan news agency "ANGOP" has reported. The source described the reports in some Western media that Angolan Army Forces are engaged in combat with UNITA for the control of Mavinga in Kuando-Kubango as "false and without any base."

"Our Air-Force has not lost any planes in combat," the source said reiterating that "FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] has presently not launched any offensive, but has reacted to enemy actions

to guarantee the protection of the population and Angola's territorial integrity."

Asked on the existence of large-scale military pressure on the diamond area of Cafunfo in the northern province of Lunda-Norte, the source said that "the enemies activities in that area have had no significance for a long time ago," the source emphasised, adding that life in the area had remained unchanged.

## Mozambique

### Chissano Urges RSA to Break With Past

MB0509191489 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said at the opening session of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit recently that the moment has arrived [words indistinct] the South African regime must break with its preconceptions of the past and take advantage of the opportunities to eliminate the apartheid system once and for all. He also said that any statement of intention that does not take into account the lifting of the ban on South Africa's political organizations, the freeing of Nelson Mandela, the annulment of the state of emergency, and the initiation of negotiations to end apartheid would be received at the very least with [words indistinct] and mistrust.

The Mozambican leader said the adoption of these conditions would be a clear sign of the willingness of the South African authorities to open space for free political participation in the construction of a society free from apartheid.

President Chissano hailed the contribution of Angola and Cuba, which, he said, had made an important qualitative change in the political and military scenario in southern Africa. He said that the nonaligned summit was taking place at a time of attempts to resolve innumerable problems that made southern Africa a volatile, unstable, and tense region.

Referring to other regions, President Chissano described the situation in East Timor as being of great concern. He said that the people of East Timor continue to be denied their right to self-determination and independence.

The Mozambican leader welcomed the efforts to resolve the conflict in Sahara, relations between the Soviet Union and China, the situation in Cambodia, Central America, and the new climate of understanding between Libya and Chad, and between Ethiopia and Somalia.

## Namibia

### SWAPO Wants Voter Sign-up Deadline Extended

MB0509141189 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Windhoek Sept 5 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] of Namibia has called for

the registration of voters to be extended beyond next Friday's September 15 deadline.

Speaking at the opening of a Windhoek election office, the organisation's regional electoral directorate head, Mr John Ya Otto, said an extension would "allow time for correction of enormous irregularities in the registration process that have been observed throughout the country".

He did not elaborate on all the irregularities, but added that farm labourers at Okahandja, and Dordabis in central Namibia were being "deliberately kept in the dark from the political process".

Other problems experienced by SWAPO were that a number of farmers denied the organisation access to their farms, while allowing other political groupings on their land.

"Some farmers are reported to have ferried their labourers to registration points but kept the workers' registration cards with them afterwards, making it difficult to check those cards for errors."

Mr Ya Otto said the last eight weeks of SWAPO's election campaign had not been "as smooth as one would have liked" but urged everyone to play a constructive and active role during the election campaign and afterwards.

"SWAPO wants to see all sections of our people working in solidarity to attain objectives that are common to the whole society," he said, quoting the party's manifesto.

"Our struggle has not only been to liberate the black majority from colonial domination but also to emancipate the whites from the narrow and dehumanising confines of class and race privileges."

#### **Pienaar: No Need To Extend**

*MB0509163389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1552 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Windhoek Sept 5 SAPA—The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, did not foresee the need to extend the September 15 deadline for the registration of voters in Namibia, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek today.

However, he told a media briefing that a final decision on the registration period would be taken by Mr Pienaar in consultation with the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] earlier today publicly appealed for an extension of voters' registration.

Mr Roux said the administrator-general was particularly pleased with the "most satisfactory progress in Ovambo" where almost 83 per cent of the estimated number of voters had already registered.

"In spite of incidents of intimidation it is clear that people in that area are determined to participate in the forthcoming election," Mr Roux said.

It was assumed that the larger percentage of the remaining 17 percent of estimated voters had registered in Windhoek, Oranjemund, Swakopmund and Luderitz.

Registration of voters in Ovambo had almost reached saturation point and the same situation pertained in Caprivi, Kavango, Hereroland and Kaokoland.

By yesterday 95 per cent of the estimated total number of voters had registered throughout the country, Mr Roux said, giving a total of 644,019 out of the estimated 677,000 eligible to take part in November's independence election under United Nations supervision.

Meanwhile, it is reliably understood that SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, is provisionally scheduled to return to Namibia next Tuesday.

#### **SWAPO's Nujoma Plans To Return 14 Sep**

*MB0609100689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1002 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Windhoek Sept 6 SAPA—SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] president, Mr Sam Nujoma, would be returning to Namibia next Thursday, September 14, after decades in exile, SWAPO's head of the Election Directorate, Mr Hage Geingob, said in Windhoek today.

Mr Nujoma, 60, left Namibia at the end of 1959 and became head of the SWA Peoples Organisation, a black nationalist movement propagating Namibia independence. [passage omitted]

Mr Geingob said today the SWAPO leader would arrive the day before the scheduled close of the registration of voters next Friday, and he asked Namibians to declare the day a national holiday "to receive the president in a manner befitting a conquering hero".

Mr Nujoma and his party were scheduled to land at the UN-controlled old terminal at Windhoek International Airport about noon on board charter of Ethiopia Airlines.

A number of Ethiopian-trained SWAPO pilots were expected to crew the aircraft for Mr Nujoma's homecoming.

"The president is coming back to his country to stay," Mr Geingob said, adding Mr Nujoma was planned to address his first political rally in Katutura township near Windhoek on September 23.

Mr Geingob said SWAPO received threats against Mr Nujoma's life and these had been conveyed to the authorities for investigation.

"If anything happens (to Mr Nujoma I am afraid the consequences will be too ghastly to contemplate for the future of Namibia."

SWAPO's leadership had signed a ceasefire after a war and was returning home in peace, Mr Geingob said at a media briefing.

"If he (Mr Nujoma) is hurt in the process by those who are undemocratic, we, the followers, will not take it sitting down."

The South African authorities, who were in charge of law and order, would be held responsible, he said.

The threats against Mr Nujoma had been reported to the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Geingob said SWAPO had no plans to acquire a special bullet-proof vehicle for Mr Nujoma's travelling in Namibia.

"He will meet the people, he is a man of the people," he said.

#### Other Leaders To Return

AB0609114889 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT  
6 Sep 89

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 6 (AFP)—The president of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], Sam Nujoma, will return to Namibia after 30 years in exile on September 14, a SWAPO official announced here Wednesday.

Mr. Nujoma will be back in time to register to vote in the territory's independence elections. Registrations for the November 6 polls close on September 15.

Three other top members of SWAPO's leadership will be arriving on Saturday, said the official, Hage Geingob, the head of SWAPO's electorate directorate.

They are SWAPO National Chairman David Meroro, General Secretary Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo and Administrative Secretary Moses Garoed.

SWAPO fought a guerrilla war in Namibia for more than 20 years against South Africa, which administered the territory in defiance of U.N. resolutions.

The organization, which was founded in 1957 and has heavy support in the north of Namibia, is expected to win the elections with up to 65 percent of the popular vote.

Mr. Nujoma, whose return date had been the subject of intense speculation, is scheduled to address his first public rally here on September 23.

#### Zimbabwe

##### Mugabe Departs for Belgrade Nonaligned Summit

MB0209050489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0138 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Harare Sept 1 SAPA—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe left Harare tonight for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he is to hand over the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] after three years in office, the ZIANA national news agency reported.

The NAM summit, due to start on Monday [4 September], is to focus on the crippling debt of developing countries and the modernisation of the 102-member movement.

According to a draft agenda for the summit, Mr Mugabe is to report on the movement's work over the past three years.

He is travelling to Belgrade via London.

**Burkina Faso****President Compaore Ends Visit to Mauritania***AB3108204789 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 31 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Captain Blaise Compaore's visit to Mauritania ended today. The Popular Front chairman's 48-hour visit was marked by talks with his Mauritanian counterpart. A final communique was issued after the visit. Here is a summary by our special correspondent Godfroy Bazie:

The final communique issued after the president's visit is a link between Ouagadougou and Nouakchott, part of the effort to strengthen bilateral cooperation. The two presidents discussed events in the subregion and the current global crisis. They decided to intensify relations in all fields. This was a successful visit during which the Burkinabe delegation learned about the Port Authority of [words indistinct] which was built with the assistance of the PRC at the cost of 45 billion CFA [Communaute Financiere Africaine] francs. The Friendship Harbor can accommodate ships weighing about 30,000 tonnes. [passage omitted]

**Returns From Trip Abroad***AB0409121189 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 2200 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] After visits to Nouakchott, Tripoli, Dakar, and Lome, the chairman of the Popular Front returned to Ouagadougou this evening from the Togolese capital where he made a stopover. Godfroy Bazie reports on the Senegalese leg of the head of state's visit:

[Bazie] The deterioration in relations between Mauritania and Senegal is contrary to the spirit of the Economic Community of West African States. The chairman of the Popular Front made that statement shortly before leaving Dakar this morning after a 1-day visit. Two issues were at the center of discussions between the Senegalese and Burkinabe presidents, namely, bilateral relations and the Senegal-Mauritania crisis. On the first issue, there is not much to say between Ouagadougou and Dakar because nothing beclouds these relations. We only need to develop them further, said Captain Blaise Compaore. As for the Senegal-Mauritania dispute, the head of state said that it is becoming a concern for all Africa. Senegal and Mauritania are destined to live together, because neither country can get along alone. Capt Compaore expressed his conviction that very soon, the two peoples will renew their cordial relations of brotherliness, in order to strengthen the Economic Community of West African States. He noted that both Nouakchott and Dakar welcome the OAU good offices mission. [passage omitted]

**Compaore Departs for France, Asia 5 Sep***AB0509140089 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] The chairman of the Popular Front left this morning for Asia. During this trip, Captain Blaise Compaore is scheduled to visit the PRC, Japan, and the Sultanate of Brunei. Prior to this the head of state will stop over in Paris where he will hold talks with the French authorities.

**Mali****Traore Returns From USSR Private Visit 31 Aug***AB3108175489 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 31 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, head of state and general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People, returned to Bamako this morning after a 3-week private visit to the Soviet Union. He was welcomed at the Senou Airport of Bamako by official bodies. [passage omitted]

**President Traore Leaves for Nonaligned Summit***AB0309211089 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, left Bamako this morning for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he will attend the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement. The head of state was seen off by the members of Central Executive Bureau, the government, official organizations, and diplomatic missions. [passage omitted]

**Nigeria****President Babangida Leaves for SFRY 3 Sep***AB0309210889 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida left Lagos today for Belgrade on an official visit to Yugoslavia. He will attend the meeting of the heads of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries opening in Belgrade tomorrow and the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement beginning later the same day in the Yugoslav capital. At the end of the nonaligned summit on Thursday, General Babangida will commence a state visit in the Socialist Republic.

He is accompanied by the chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, and the minister of external affairs, Major General Ike Nwachukwu. General Babangida is expected back in Lagos next Sunday [10 September].



## Senegal

### **Burkina Faso's Compaore Arrives in Dakar 2 Sep**

*AB0309075489 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 2200 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Popular Front arrived in Dakar just a few minutes ago. He arrived in the Senegalese capital at about 1900 GMT from Tripoli and was received by President Abdou Diouf, his Senegalese counterpart. Captain Blaise Compaore is the chairman of the Economic Community of the West African States, and this is the third leg of a trip that took him to Nouakchott and Tripoli. [passage omitted]

## Sierra Leone

### **Momoh Leaves for SFRY, Views Financial Crisis**

*AB0309075789 Freetown Domestic Service in English  
2000 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] The president, Major General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, left Freetown this morning for Belgrade, Yugoslavia to attend the Ninth Conference of Heads of State of the Nonaligned Movement. Shortly before his departure, President Momoh issued a statement on the freezing of government accounts in the United Kingdom, and efforts being made to settle the current liquidity shortage in the country. The president talked about stories about the freezing of government accounts in the UK which could have been heard just recently.

Dr Momoh said that it was naturally a matter of very serious concern and urgency to government, especially when the country's relationship with the international financial community has started evolving at an encouraging level. Notwithstanding this development, the president said that government was doing everything possible to have the freeze on our accounts lifted. He said that in the wake of government efforts to resolve the problem, the general situation concerning this matter was being reviewed so as to ensure that the credibility of Sierra Leone is not eroded.

Dr Momoh said that to buttress what he has said, a committee of investigation has been set up to look into the circumstances surrounding this matter and make appropriate recommendations. The committee comprises the attorney general and minister of justice as chairman, the minister of trade, the minister of state and force commander, and the minister of state and inspector general of police.

Dr Momoh said that also of great concern to government has been the current liquidity situation. He said that the

building up of arrears of salaries and wages was tied up with the shortage of liquid cash in the commercial banks. With regard to this matter, however, he said he was happy to report that as at yesterday, the 1st of September, 1989, substantial payments had been made to the firm of (Delarook), who are responsible for the printing of our local currency, the leone, and a good quantity of notes is now arriving in the country. Dr Momoh was hopeful that this move would help to ease the shortage of our local currency.

Soon after the departure of the president, the first vice president, Alhaji A.B. Kamara, was sworn in by Chief Justice S.M.F. Kutubo to act as president, while the minister of finance, Mr Hassan Gbassay Kanu, also took the oath to act as second vice president. [passage omitted]

## Togo

### **Burkina Faso's Compaore Visits Eyadema, Departs**

*AB0309220189 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Captain Blaise Compaore, president of Burkina Faso, has ended his brief visit to our country. He left Lome early this evening after being accompanied to the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Olabire Da Cruz, you were at Lome-Tokoin Airport at both the arrival and the departure of the Burkinabe head of state.

[Da Cruz] Yes, it was 1800 hours GMT when the two heads of state, Eyadema and Compaore, arrived at Lome-Tokoin International Airport. [passage omitted] It must be recalled that the Burkinabe head of state arrived in Lome at 1310 GMT [words indistinct] this afternoon amid a warm atmosphere maintained by the performances of the militant music groups of Greater Lome, those of the ARETO [Activists of the Togolese Revolution], and of the Golfe Prefecture. Present were members of the Burkinabe community as well as several Togolese political figures. Leading them, of course, was the founding chairman of the party and president of the Republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. It was the head of state himself who welcomed his brother and friend as he disembarked from the aircraft. [passage omitted]

At the Presidency of the Republic, the two leaders held private talks until 1430, when President Eyadema left his guest. At 1715 this afternoon, President Eyadema again went to see the Burkinabe head of state for their third session of private talks, after which the two presidents headed for Lome-Tokoin International Airport, where they arrived at 1800 for the departure ceremonies [words indistinct] aboard the Burkinabe presidential jet. [end recording]

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